BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Davil and the Deser Park New York as IT In-P. P., or the Man and the

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Pazio-Bold DRA BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—David Copper NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ownello-

WALLECK'S THEATRE, Broadway-As You Like IT-ST. CEARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-Day ar-THE THE WEDDING-SPECTER BRIDGEROOM. Evening-URGESAM-MATTEO PALCONI-IRIEM LION.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Very Suspicious-

CHEISTY'S OPBRA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ermiopias WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM-GEORANA, 585 Broadway-BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway. CHINESE ROOMS—NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS.

New York, Tuesday, June 7, 1853.

Malls for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HEBALD.

The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Shan eave Bosten at neon to merrow, for Liverpool. Sameriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

NAW YORK HERALD will be received at the following Levespool-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street

LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

\*\* B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at one an

three o'clock this afternoon.

The WHEKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine s'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six

Our New City Charter-One Day for Retrench ment and Reform.

Citizens of New York! the day is here, and the issue is before you. One day's good earnest work for retrenchment and reform will settle the question. as we verily believe, by an overwhelming majority. Give us those amendments

to our city charter, and most of the numerous leakages of our city treasury will be stopped, and our corporate authorities will be placed under the wholesome restraint and penalties of sound discipline, to a much greater extent than the most sanguine reformer could have hoped for six mouths ago. Thus the corruptions for which our city fathers have become so notorious, may result in the greatest advantages to the whole community.

Let Mr. Flagg be sustained to-day by the voice of every ward in the city. Give us a limit to our taxations and open New York to the working man as a place of residence. The work of his expulsion to Long Island, Connecticut, up the Hudson, and over to New Jersey, has been going on long enough. Do something to-day, that will invite the bone and sinew of our population to live among us. The whole community, the city and the State, will be the gainers by it. Give us the new charter. Let every friend of the cause. however confident of success, cast his vote for the new charten. The larger the majority the better, and there may be a stronger opposition to the charter than many are prepared for. Beware of illegal voting, and the penalty of one hundred dollars against all violations of the elective franchise. Give us a clean, full, overwhelming vote for the new charter. We trust that the enthusiastic meetings of Saturday night and last evening, will be duly ratified today, in the ratification of the new charter. The new charter is the word. Give us the new

The News The chief feature of the week's later European news, received by the Canada, at Halifax, is the fact that both houses of Parliament were notified on the 28th ult., that the British and French governments were acting in concert with regard to the Turkish difficulty with Russia, and that the integrity of the Porte would most certainly be maintained Some intimation of the same kind appears to have been given to the Russian Ambassador by Louis Napoleon and the consequence was a tremendous excitement on the Paris Bourse. The Austrian Charge has withdrawn from Switzerland, and diplomatic negotiations have been suspended. Mrs. Stowe is still being fêted by the abolitionists in London; Mazzini has returned to England, and the Pope is reported to have been experimenting in spiritual rapperism. The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with an upward tendency, and breadstuffs and provisions had ad-

Sixteen days later intelligence from California has been received by the arrival of the steamer Daniel Webster at New Orleans. Our telegraphic synopsis of the news is necessarily brief, owing to the fac that the D. W. brought but one paper. The advices came through from San Francisco to this city in a little over twenty and a half days. The accounts from the mining regions are highly favorable. It is reported that some new diggings had been discovered, where lumps worth from three to nine hun dred dollars were picked up. The Prometheus sail ed from San Juan on the 31st ult., and may therefore be expected to arrive here, with the details of the California news, either this evening or early to-

King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, has named his son Lihoips, as his successor.

The members of the Legislature returned to the scene of their duties last evening, but only some thirty of them made their appearance in the Assem-bly chamber and six or eight in the Senate; conse quently no business was transacted in either house. Having travelled over six hundred miles, and annexed Capada—see our special despatch—since Saturday morning, the majority of them were o course very much fatigued. It is hoped that they will arise greatly refreshed this morning, and repair to their respective halls with the full determination of settling the canal and all other questions, and retiring to their homes as speedily as possible.

We learn from Washington that the friends of the liquor license system were defeated at the election

which took place yesterday.

President Pierce presided at the adjourned meeting of the Smithsonian Institution yesterday. The only business mentioned as having been transacted was the election of Prof. Parker Cleaveland as an honorary member, after which the meeting adjourned

The election for municipal officers in New Haven

purely party grounds. The whigs elected the Moyor.

have broken up in a grand row late on Sunday night. Our reporter has elsewhere furnished a graphic description of the closing proceedings. As none of the resolutions introduced were adopted, these believers and disbelievers in any and everything; have anvention somewhere in New England, before a great

ceived by the arrival of the steamer Cherokee at New Orleans. There was no news worth telegraph-

A large number of melancholy disasters are recorded by telegraph as having recently occurred in different parts of the country. The house of Mr. Hildreth, at Kenosha, Wis., was set on fire by light, ning on the 2d in , and Mrs. H. perished in the flames. A log of wood got fast in one of the wheels of the steamer Winslow, at Louisville, last Saturday, and in attempting to remove it seven of the crew were drowned. Rev. Ira S. Watkins and Ethan Clark were drowned by the upsetting of a sailboat in

the Mohawk river, on Saturday.

The crops in Dauphin, Columbia and Lancaster, Pa., are said to have been seriously damaged by the hail storm on Friday night.

Wm. Dearing, the proprietor of the first cotton fac-

tory in Georgia, died at Savannah last Friday. Notwithstanding any apprehensions that may have been created in the minds of our city councilmen, by the reform meeting in front of the City Hall last evening, both branches of the municipal legislature managed to transact considerable business, as will be seen by the official reports of their proceedings elsewhere. Among the numerous petitions presented to the Board of Aldermen was one asking to have the principal streets-why not the by streets also?-leading to the Crystal Palace, kept clean, and tippling in the neighborhood abolished. The city pavers and policemen sent in petitions for an increase of compensation. A resolution was adopted by both boards, ordering the slip between Catharine and Oliver streets to be cleaned without delay. The Comptroller was requested to give infor-mation relative to the lease of the Catharine street ferry in 1846, what had been done with the boats on said line, &c. The Assistants concurred in the resolution to donate five hundred dollars to the Magdalen Benevolent Society. Both bodies adjourned

till to-morrow evening.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Broadway Baptist Church, took place before a large and respectable concourse of people yesterday after noon, at five o'clock. For an interesting account of the ceremonies see another column.

An application for an injunction was yesterday made in the Supreme Court, special term, in Brooklyn, to restrain Mrs. Cooper from taking the little negro, Jane Trainer, without the jurisdiction of the court during the pendency of the trial against Mrs. C. Counsel for both parties having been heard, Judge Barculo concluded to examine the papers and render his decision this morning.

The millinery case is still exciting considerable at. tention in Williamsburg. We elsewhere publish a detailed report of the third day's investigation.

Our Second Boundary Dispute with Mexico Warlike Tone of the Washington Organ.

There is a speck of war on the verge of our Southern horizon. It hangs over the disputed territory of the Mesilla district, and is becoming strikingly distinguishable to the naked eye. To such of our readers as are still incredulous, we submit the article which we republish this morning from the Washington Union. lately adopted as the organ of the administration.

This official pronunciamento, although but an echo of that which appeared in the HERALD on Saturday, discloses the policy of Gen. Pierce, especting this disputed territory, with that haracteristic frankness for which he has ever been distinguished. True, it is admitted that Mexico is weak, distracted, utterly broken down. and wholly at our mercy; and that in all our dealings with her, our conduct should be marked by the saving virtues of pity, forbearance and neighborly magnanimity; but these concessions are overshadowed by the palpable issue of war, which is raised, and which is left to the decision of that reckless and implacable enemy of the United States, General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. It is declared that the act of the interests of the capitalist were inimical Gov. Trias in marching his troops into the disputed territory. to hold it. by force of arms, as the rightful soil of Chihuahua-one of the States of the Mexican republic-is an act of "insolence and folly;" and, notwithstanding the fact that Mexico is utterly helpless and wholly at our mercy, this act of military occupation of American soil" cannot be tolerated by the government of the United States. It quite outstrips the limits of all reasonable forbearance and commiseration. The troops of Gov. Trias must be withdrawn from the disputed district. or there may be another war "by the act of Mexico." Such is the easy interpretation of the government pronunciamento from Washing-

There are, however, some necessary preliminaries yet to be interchanged between the two governments before the perilous movement of Gov. Trias can be brought to a casus belli. Gen. Almonte has been appointed as the representative of Santa Anna near our government. the identical Mexican Minister who so indignantly left Washington upon the consummation of the annexation of Texas; while, on our part, Gen. Gadsden, of South Carolina, an able and distinguished man, but still a "fire eater." a Southern ultra, is duly commissioned as plenipotentiary to Mexico. Each of these ministers will be charged with the policy of his government. What may be the character of the instrucsions to Almonte we can only conjecture from the general course of the Mexican Dictator since his return to power; and, judging from his various decrees awarding honors to or denouncing penalties against the Mexican officers and soldiers of the late war, and from his consistent reiteration of his resolution to maintain the integrity of the soil of Mexico, at all hazards, we should say that he will instruct Almonte to insist upon the recognition of the boundary line of Commissioner Bartlett, and upon failing to secure it, to return home, and report accordingly. But it is probable that the first duties assigned to Almonte will be to await and watch the movements of our own government, rather than to assume the initiative upon this boundary matter, or upon

any other of the several pending embarrassments between the countries. The instructions to General Gadsden, upon the boundary question, are, we presume, foreshadowed in the article we give to-day from the Washington Union. According to this should Governor Trias be in military occupation of the disputed district, or still upon the march, or preparing to march to such occupation, General Gadsden, after his arrival in Mexico, will ask of Santa Auna an order countermanding such military occupation or invasion, as the first indispensable condition to peaceful negotiations. But if the reckpatriotism of Governor Trias is not arrested in the meantime, it will become manifest that he has acted, not upon his

Dictator himself, in this military movement into the disputed territory. In that case Sauta Anna's answer may be anticipated. Relying perhaps too confidently upon the support of certain European powers, in the event of another collision with this country, he may not only decline to yield the neutrality of the Mesilla Valley, but he may possibly make its surrender

to Mexico his first requisition and his ultimatum. The whole issue of peace or war depends upon the temper of the two parties; and while we are rather apprehensive that our administration is not averse to military glory, nor disposed to resist the temptations of "manifest destiny," we cannot dismiss the suspicion that Santa Anna is resolved to maintain his position at home at the risk of another war with the United States. Or, if it be his object only to rally the Mexican people to his support, in assuming his present attitude of hostility to this country and the Anglo Saxon race, he may play the demagogue too far, and be compelled to drift with the current when he can no longer control it.

But, even conceding that the policy of peace is the desire of General Pierce, and that the warlike manifestos of Santa Anna amount to nothing, it is still to be feared that there may be a collision between the troops of Governor Trias and the troops of General Garland, in the disputed territory. They may both occupy the said territory without coming to blows; but the march of General Taylor to the disputed boundary of the Rio Grande, in 1846, affords no guarantee of an amicable joint military occupation; nor does it give us any assurance that the shedding of "American blood on American soil" may be perpetrated without involving a formal declaration of war.

To sum up our conclusions-taking it for granted that Governor Trias has marched to occupy the disputed territory, we suspect that he has acted under Santa Anna's authority. We fear, therefore, and considering all the declarations and circumstances attending the Dictator's return to his capital, that he is not disposed to a pacific policy towards the United States-that he counts upon the support of England, or France, or Spain, in the event of another war, and is working industriously to effect an alliance on the one hand and a rupture on the other. The inclinations of our government are foreshadowed by the Washington organ. Our Cabinet are disposed to be generous and merciful. but they are also alive to the duties of "progress" and "manifest destiny." An act, which is pronounced an act of "insolence and folly," may possibly involve the necessity of thrusting Mexico to the wall. In a word, there is a good pretext, a favorable conjuncture of events, and an encouraging disposition on both sides, for another war between the United States and Mexico. Pre-

The Industrial Classes of New York-Their Condition, &c .- The Straw Sewers,

In another part of to-day's HERALD our readers will find the first of a series or articles which we intend publishing from time to time, on the industrial classes of New York, giving a plain and impartial account of their condition, and avoiding anything that may have a tendency to create ill feeling between them and their employers. Nothing tends more to the injury of the true interests of the mechanic or the workwomen than those exaggerated statements and fanciful accounts which have been presented to the public heretofore. It is, therefore, our design to describe their condition as it really is, and to state facts and things as we find them. We need not tell our readers that we are no theorists, or that we have never engaged in any of the wars that have been waged against capital. We believe that without the capitalist and the manufacturer the civilized and refined society of the nineteenth century could not exist, and we have always, therefore, steadily opposed the advancement of any theories which taught that property was robbery, and that to those of the laborer. We are fully aware that many of the difficulties under which a portion of the working classes-and we are glad to say a very small portion-are struggling, arise not from the oppression of capital, but from the competition which the public itself creates, by demanding the products of labor at the lowest possible price. While we are willing to admit that there are some unprincipled employers, we know that they are exceedingly limited in number, and that in no other country on the face of the earth does the laborer or mechanic receive a larger compensation for his toil. The fault, therefore, does not lie with the capitalists, but with the public, and too often with the workers themselves; who, by allowing theorists and designing demagogues to lead them in any movement started for their benefit prejudice their cause in the eyes of the public. False sympathies are too frequently excited in behalf of the working classes, who, we know, are in a better condition than is really represented; but where they are actually suffering from the injustice of employers, there are none more willing than we are to aid them by legal and reasonable means, in the enforcement of their rights to a fair compensation for their labor.

In regard to the workwomen, with an account of whom we commence our history of the industrial classes, we desire to say a few words We preface our extended notice of the straw sewers with a description of the movement among the needle women of New York, to show the evil results of such injudicious attempts to coerce employers into paying more than they either consider an exhorbitant rate of wages or than they are willing to give. No reasonable person can object to the organization of societies for the benefit of the working women, as well as the mechonic; but when those societies, instead of pursuing a steady, peaceful course, allow strong-minded women and scheming politicians to step in and rule them, then they deserve the censure of the honest and independent public press. We are not of that class which is continually ranting about the few occupations that are open to female labor. for we know, and shall prove hereafter by facts, that there are nearly as many in which they are at present employed as are filled by men, and that they are constantly crowding into those in which men only should be engaged. It is likewise true that there are a few in which men are employed that are better suited for women, and we sympathize cordially with the latter when they exclaim against the usurpation. Each is equally guilty of injustice to the other; but there is one difference which should not be forgotten: where female labor is substituted for male labor the compensation is reduced nearly one half, while men employed in any business which should be transacted by women alone, are paid higher yesterday, was the first that has taken place for many come manifest that he has acted, not upon his wages. We hope that hereafter, women, in-

ments of labor which should belong exclusively to the opposite sex, will be content with those avenues which are already open to them, and those which are now improperly filled by men, but for which they are better adapted by nature.

THE RIVER MAIL BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND New ORLEANS .- The statements which have been published with regard to the newly organized mail route between Louisville and New Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, are, we understand, incorrect in several particulars. The route was advertised for twice daily service, by the department, some months ago, for an express mail line touching at the more important offices, and a way line supplying all the intermediate offices. The lowest bid for the whole service was that of Glover & Mather, at \$450,000 per annum. It was alleged by many persons that the adver-tisement provided for much more service than was required by the wants of the country through which the route was established. The subject was a long time before the department without being settled, when the present Postmaster General, Judge Campbell, came into office, and being satisfied of the fact that the expenditure called for under the advertisement was greater than necessary. so modified the acceptance as to dispense with the way mail between Cairo, Illinois, and St. Francisville, Louisiana. saving 864 miles of way mail transportation, and of \$152,025 per annum in money. Had the acceptance stood as originally made, \$608 100 would have been expended during the term of four years, without any corresponding benefit to the country.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE BEGGING.—We learn from Washington, that a large number of members of Congress are still there, boring for petty clerkships in the departments, for their relatives and friends. As a mere matter of friendship to those they are seeking to have appointed, it is hoped they will not succeed. It is a miserable life for any man capable of earning a living in any other way. The salaries are not sufficient to support families in Washington, unless with the most painful economy. In a few years a clerk finds himself suddenly removed, by the process of "rotation"-the same by which he himself obtained office-without money, oftentimes in debt. The monotonous vegetation of his official existence has disqualified him for more vigorous pursuits, and yet, under all these disadvantages, he is obliged, at a moment's notice, to begin life again.

But we simply desire to notice the fact that so many members of Congress are fighting for those very petty " spoils" at present, and to suggest that it is scarcely for such duties they were elected by the people. They degrade their position, and lower their personal influence, by such unremitting office begging.

Talk on 'Change. Cotton was steady, with sales of 1,000 bales. There was no change of moment in other articles of produce.

At about the close of 'Change yesterday, Col. James Lee, one of cur well known merchants, ascended a stand in the rotunds, and briefly addressed those present, and especially the merchants, and wished them to go forward in the work of reform. He urged them, by every consider-ation of duty, to attend the pells early, and to cast their votes for the charter. Opposition was active, and it was to be met and triumphantly defeated. It was difficult to hear in the Exchange, and we could only gather a few sentences from the earnest and eloquent appeal of the Celenel. After the conclusion of his remarks he was

loudly applauded.

It was stated to us, on the most reliable authority, that a number of leading merchants, including chiefly, ship owners and agents, had commenced a suit against the late Collector, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., for the recovery of illegal exactions, which it was said, had been going on for several years. The aggregate amount of the restitutle doubt was expressed by the able counsel employed but full recovery would be had. If successful against Mr. Maxwell, such of his predecessors as were living and were solvent, and who had approved of similar illegal exactions, would be proceeded against. The merchants, as a body, and particularly those engaged in the shipping business, had formed a resolution to resist all illegal practices, whether ema-nating from officers of the Custom House, or elseobedience to the laws; but when they had complied fully with their requirements, there they intended to stop. Abuses, however small when first commenced, or how-ever apparently trifling at first, in individual cases, if not

ever apparently trifling at first, in individual cases, if not resisted, were liable to be expanded into monstrous oppressions. This had been the case in England, where mere trifles, at first, inc urse of time had become tyrannical and oppressive, being established under the convenient subserfuge for all iliegal exactions—precedence. Be it farthings or pounds, the first question to ask was, is it legal? If not, then it should be resisted, as a duty to there, as well as to ore's self.

Business men were still as much in the dark about the assay office in this city as the gentleman was who wished to know "who struck Billy Patterson." The last heard about it was, that Mr. Re bert Patterson, of Philadelphia, a son of the excellent late Director of the Mint, Dr. Robert Patterson, had been appointed to locate the office, and to make all preliminary arrangements for putting it into operation; but this had since been contradicted, and matters continued in doubt.

For California.—The mail steamship Georgia, and the steamship Union, left port yesterday for Aspinwall, with passengers for California.

For California.—The mail steamship Georgia, and the steamship Union, left port yesterday for Aspinwall, with passengers for California.

The Williamsburg Millinery Case.

THIRD DAY.

Examination of Miss I abella Boyd continued Mrs. Boyd did not come from New York to this place immediately after she gave up keeping store; it was something like five or six years after; she had not kept any millinery store during that time; she employed about five hands in the store at the time of this occurrence; the girls worked in the room back of the store; there was a partition dividing that room from the store was not quite in the centre; the door swung into the back room; it was generally open; it would swing clear back; it swung down Grand street; the girls that worked in the back room lad a general positi in where they worked; they had their faces toward the store doer; they worked at a table when was set in the middle of the room; the girls sat around that table, with their faces toward the store door, their backs to the window; the door was not as wide as the store door: it was a duble frame door; I suppose the size of the door is about that of the other doors in the house; the front door was a double door, one part swinging one way and the other the other; it was parted about in the middle; it is not so now; it was altered last Tuesday morning; suppose you would like me to tell you why it was altered; if so, I will tell you; Mrs. Boyd returned sgain into the store after she left it on Tuesday at the time in question; I went into the back room once when I went into count the expense of the bonnets; I do not wish to answer all these questions again; I won't nawer them again. (The Judge instructed her to go on and answer.) She continued. I came back into the store; I don't know whether Mrs. B. came out with me; I did return with her (Mrs. B.) it was after Irre lurged from ascertaining the cost of the materials that I teld the girls to leave the store; it was fater the cost of the bonnets had been ascertained that the prin ing the bonnets she did not speak very quietly; she did not appear to be angry; when Miss Hall told Mr. Boyd she would save him the trouble he was going to ward her; the door was ajar; she was in behind the door; the door was about halfway open; Miss Hall had pushed it to by going in behind; the girls were standing by the counter when Mr. Boyd came up stairs; when he came in Miss Hall was behind the door; I think I was nearest the girls when Mr. B. came up.

when Mr. B. came up.

Caroline Mealy score—I was in the back room of the store b-fore the girls came in on Tuesday afternoon;

Miss Isabelia Boyd was in the store when the girls came in, when they came in Miss B. called Mrs. came in, when they came in and a dealed arts. Foyd: when the girls came in with the work Mrs. Boyd stepped to the door and said, "why, certainly, girls, you have not got the two bonnets in that said hax?" when Mrs. B. took the homest out, she said they were not fit to be seen; she then brought them into the pack poon, and ghewed them all round, and saked if any

rer sels: shee tiken went kins the desire and a sheed the girls it they would buy such because if it they saw them in any store; they said help tid not some to buy; she saided buy may store; they said help tid not some to buy; she saided buy may store; they said they said they said they said they dealed and the collar for making them sheet she said if she gave one dollar for making them sheet she said if she gave one dollar for making them sheet she said if she gave one dollar for making them sheet she said if she gave them they she said they said she would she she would she then would she them have them for two dollars; I heard the sits say they would be paid, as they were well made; and Mrs. B, said they were of no use to her, and she would she said her yet, and they said she was a sheat and never paid any one for their work, as that was the way she got along; Mrs. B saided then if they could bring a you so forward to say that she ever cheated them or oved them for word and at mear the store door a long time; they said they could bring some one who could say Mrs. B had cheated them which to Miss Boyd. Bhat ido not know what they said to her; I sat there about an hor; and then passed out of the door and left them slitting at the door; I did not have any thing they said to Miss Boyd.

There was but one door leading out of the store into the room and that time; there were two front store doors; during the time I was there to partitions dividing the store from the work room; I never saw but consider the pastellous, I said the sheet boyd and the said they say the store from the work room; I never saw but consider the said they say the said they say the store from the work room; I never saw but consider the said they say th

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Broadway Baptist Church, in Twenty-third street. The ceremony of laying the corper stone of this church. he congregation of which formerly worshipped in Hope Chapel, tock place before a large assemblage yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. Several clergymen belonging to the Baptist persuasion were present, as well as a large number of ladies.

The ceremonies commenced with singing the 786th hymn; after which the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gelett read a portion of the Scriptures, from the Book of Psalms. The Rev. Mr. Jackson then offered up an eloquent prayer, beseeching God to pour down his richest bless

ings on the congregation assembled.

The 787th bymn was then sung by those assembled. The Rev. Mr. Taggarr, of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, being introduced to those assembled, proceeded

He began by saying that he appeared there by the call of their pastor and his people, with whom he was long acquainted. He came not there with a written speech, but to make a few encouraging remarks to the congregation, who were entitled to the greatest praise for their real in building the editice which they were then standing in. The place designed for the church was a good and proper one; for where should light houses be placed but in dargerous places. In that neighborhood fatan unfuried his banner and lured thou ands to destruction. He then referred back to the time when this country was first colonized, when churches were made of logs, not take those which at present adorned the city and country. They should biess God for enabling them to excet grand and glorious buildings for the worship of God. They should not think that money expended in building expensive sanctuaries was lost, for, in a worldly point of view, it was a great advantage to the community, as properly rose by the erection of those holy edifices. The morals of the people were greatly benefitted by the construction of religious institutions. They should never have their hooks so large that they could not catch small fishes. They should sever be too anxious to catch the big fishes; but if they wished to come into their blessed sacctuaries they would be always welcomed. He conclude by exhorting God to bless them in their endeavors to erect a sanctuary for the worship of the Almighty.

The Rev. Mr. Gelect the addressed the assemblage. He He began by saying that he appeared there by the call

them in their endeavors to erect a sanctuary for the worship of the Almighty.

The Rev. Mr. Graint then read a portion of the Scriptures.

Rev. Mr. Magoon then addressed the assemblage. He said that there was a time when Christia as worshipped god at the peril of their lives, in the caves and catacombs of Rome. They were offered up at the whim of the Romans as a sacrifice to the gods, or to be the sport of the multitude in the areas, fighting with wild animals. There was nothing more inspiring, next to the cross of Christ than the holy architectural buildings of God. He would rather spend one day in some of the old churches of Ireland, Scotland, or on the continent, than listen to a dozen sermons. They could not stand without their heads uncovered in those holy and ancient edifices. Peautiful associations were connected with those antique buildings, whose corner stones were laid some seven hundred years ago. There were no new building models since the year 1400. The Crystal Palace, which is supposed to be a new model, is nothing more than a bad model of the styles of that pericd.

The congregation then sung the 759th hymn, after which the paster proceeded to lay the corner stone of the building, in which was deposited a box containing the following articles:—

A copy of the Bible.

Report of the american Home Missionary Society.

Do. Bible Union.

Do. American Baptist Publication Sceiety.

Do. Bible Union.

Do. Hindelphia Sabbath School Convention.

Home Mission Record.

The Philadelphia Christian Chroniels.

Seventh Day Baptist Sabbath Recorder.

New York Chronicle.

Do. Hindelphia Christian Chroniels.

Seventh Day Baptist Sabbath Recorder.

New York Chronicle.

Do. Times.

Do. Tibune.

History of the church, trustees, pastors, building committee, and architect.

A coin of Queen Anne's reign, and a number of American ceins of 1503.

The Rev. Mr. Paramater then pronounced the beacdiction, and the congregation separated.

The Nev. Br. Wescort then lead in prayer, after which the assemblage sang a hymn.

The Rev. Mr. Parmaire then pronounced the benediction, and the congregation separated.

The building, which will be finished about the first of January, is ninety-eight feet long and sixty-five feet front, with two towers on each owner. The style of architecture is gothic and the front will be constructed of fine out brown store. The windows will be constructed of the analysis stander glass. The cont of the window.

just expectations.

Mortimer Livingston, Alfred Fell,
Angust iselmont,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr.,
George L. Schuyler,
Elbert J. Adderson,
Hasha R. Dunham,
W. C. H. Waddell,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
Jacob A. Hamilton,
Samuel Nicholson,
THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Samuel Nicholson, THEODORE SEDGWICK, Psesident Ww Whetten, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary.

L. C. Stuart, Assistant Secretary.

L. C. STUART, Assistant Secretary.

"Hills peep over Hills, and Alps on Alps arise," in the way of him who attempts to get up to some Daguerrean Galleries, but ROOT, as his name implies, dwells in the neighborhood of the earth, and the genius of art dwells with him. Others may be a superior of the control of the control

and qually durable, are those exquisite crystalcotypes taken culy in New York by ROOT. 363 Broadway. The likeness has all the accuracy of the lest deguerrotypes, while the colors and finish are equal to the finest miniature painting. His picture of Julia Dean is beyond all praise. Call and see it. Rooms very easy of access—no long flights of steps.

Semething New. Particular attention of the public is called to GURNEY'S new style of color gue-rectypes, which is this day exhibited for the first at his magnificent gallery 349 Broadway.

Be Prepared. 110 Your Duty.—Thousands of strangers will, in a few days, be arriving to see the Crystal Palace; the appearance of our citizens will be closely scanned; dor't wear a shably or unfashionable hat. W. BANTA, 106 Canal street, keeps a splendid assortment of hits. cops, &c. in every variety of materials, make, and fastion, for gents and juveniles of both sexes, at prices which must entiry the most economic. Call at once at 105 Canal, corner of Wooster street.

That's Cool! Why Not!—Warnock's Summer hats are intended to be cool, and are cool. If gontle

mer hat are intended to be cool, and are cool. If gontle men will but keep cool ustil they purchase one, they will find no difficulty in keeping cool afterwards. Beavers of all kinds are strawe in abundance.

WARNOCKS, Batters, Broadway, Irving House.

You Can't Lose your Hat if you have y s is it - RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. street, specific Chambers street, are the early hatters in the United States that can put your daguerrectype in your hat, as they have applied for a patent for this invention, and they have applied for a patent for this invention, and they have put every customer's likeness in his hat free of charge. A word to the wise,

Who Pays the Piper? "Twas often said in days of old,
When fable was of learning part,
That horse might take a leap quite bold,
If to his tail was tack'd no cart. So, in New York, in modern time, A stale and worn out London plan, Don't with the spirit of the people chime, And " ride for nix" won't suit "a man The more so, if full well he knows
(No matter what the driver says)
The price that's charged upon his clothes
Well for the humbug ride he pays!

If for your money you desire its worth
And good clothing would possess.
Eschew this gratis ride; but food for mirth,
And cheap of Poster buy your dress!
FOSTER, Tailor and Clothier, 27 Cortlandt street "I made those Couts," says a Journeyman swing tailor: "I made those coats," says a tailor enter: "I built that house," says an Irish hodman. Arrah, Paddy, we mane "you carried the bricks." "You are all in my employ," says George F. Fox, the merchant tailor, of 319 Broadway; "I paid the wages and provided all the materials, designed the pattern, under my supervision, and coas show you or my other jour sewer, or cutter tailor, how to cut, fit and make correctly, by my printed rules and specifications any conceivable garment requisite in the department of tailoring." Reader, answer who made those coats.

"The Apparel oft Proclaims the

Loce and Muslin Curtains from Auction 10 000 pairs lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction, a great sacrifice, and will be sold, for a few days only, at lethan cost of importation. If you would secure bargains, roon to KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 200% Broadway, as 54 Reade street.

Sixangers and Citizens.—If you are travelling or intending to travel, you will find it greatly to you
adventage to call immediately at TUTLE'S Emporium.
Sto Broattes where has a decreased to the story of the sto

Summer Mantillas and Lace Shawls, at FRANK BENNETT & CO.'S, 351 Brondway.—A very large supply of the most beautiful lace shawls and manufillas, imported by F. B. & Co. expressly for the requirements of the present warm season, have just come to hand. They are of various patterns, extremely elegant, and so uncommon that ladies should by no means omit this opportunity of seeing them. B. F. & Co. have also an extensive stock of silk mantilias of every description, so beautiful, various, and novel in tryle that the most fastidious may be suited from among them.

Mourning Goods.—Bastholomew & Weed, at their new mourning store, 551 Brondway, between St. Nishe-

their new mourning store 551 Broadway between St. Nicho-ins and Metropolitan hotels, have the most extensive and the best assorted stock of meurning goods to be found in the city, and at the lowest prices.

Look at the Shirts made by Green, No. 1
Astor House, compare them with shirts of other houses in
the business, and then say impartially whether GRZEN'S
system of measurement and style of making up are not the
best. This comparison is courted. Punctuality always
quaranteed.

Roots, Shoes, Ladles' and Children's Galters

—A large and elegant assortment always on hand, of the
best and most fashionable quality Ladles and gentlemen
who wish to have their boots made to order, can rely upon
superior workmanship and the best material.

JOHN BURRELL, 119 Hudson street.

The Delicate Finish which can only be given to the work of a mechanic but by a man of genius may be seen, in all its beauty, in the neat, graceful and workman. Ilke boots and shoes sold by E. A. BROOKS, at 375 Bread-way and 150 Fullon street. Ladies and gentlemen, attend to the laterests of your soles.

World's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, 431. Sroadway, for the sale of hoots, shoes, and galters, com-prising the largest assortment ever offered, at fifty per sent below the usual retail price. Please call and examine for yourselves, at JONES'S, 421 Broadway.

Crystal Palace.-To Exhibition men, Sal mer soda water dealers, lee eream men, &c. Places to let on Sixth avenue, Portieth and Forty-second streets, oppo-site the Palace. Apply on the premises, at 4 P. M.